

FAMOUS FLAGS OWNED BY INDIVIDUALS



TATTERED BANNERS OF THE INDIANA REGIMENT
MRS. ISABEL W. BALL (AT LEFT).
COL. JOHN T. KELLY, AT RIGHT

Some Little Known Historic Standards, Privately Owned, Which Tell of American Valor in Many Wars—Flag of U. S. S. Enterprise. Marine Corps Flag Carried Into Mexico With Gen. Scott's Army. Headquarters Flag of Gen. Grant—Sheridan's Battle Flag in Possession of His Widow—Gen. Logan's Flag—Banner of the 6th Army Corps of Army of the Potomac. Flags Owned by Mrs. Isabel Worrell Ball of Washington—Dr. Butler's Flag and the Philadelphia Home Guards. The "Cynthia Dunn" Flag—Other Interesting Standards.

THE well known flags in the great national repositories yield their lessons day by day to the passerby, but all through this country there are flags in private possession which, given tongue, could speak their own thrilling words of victory or of defeat.

Some of them are connected with great leaders and great engagements; others are of smaller import, but are no less vital, for they fill in the minor parts in the story of the flags which tell a nation's history.

One of the flags in private possession in this country is the flag of the United States brig Enterprise, which she wore when she defeated the British ship Boxer off Portland, Me., September 15, 1813. It has fifteen stripes and fifteen stars, as prescribed by the act of Congress of 1794, which fixed the number of stars and stripes in the national banner during that period.

This flag is now in possession of a Mr.

Quincy of Portland, Me., who upon many occasions has loaned it for exhibition. The banner, although frail, is well preserved by the owner who is a descendant of the commander of the victorious vessel.

How an old and historic flag may come to light at a crucial moment affords an interesting story of its own, and its recent discovery is an episode in the career of a Marine Corps flag which saw distinguished service in Mexico in this country's early connection with that nation.

It was while overlooking an unused portion of the residence of the commandant at the marine barracks at Washington that Mrs. Barnett, wife of Maj. Gen. George Barnett, discovered in an old room an unused storage room an old framed flag whose yellow silken folds crumbled to the touch. Believing it to be a valuable relic she sent for an expert, who proved it to be none other than the flag carried by the Marine Corps battalion attached to the army of occupation under the command of Maj. Gen. Winfield Scott in his march from Vera Cruz to the City of Mexico in 1847.

The highly elaborate decoration upon the old banner is painted on in oil and has thoroughly preserved this interesting central portion of the flag. It was found upon investigation that the painter of this device was Joseph Bush, an artist, who lived in Boston in the early forties, giving the date of the flag to be 1842.

It bears the legitimate insignia of the marines, "By Land, by Sea," but the motto, "From Tripoli to the Halls of Montezuma," was painted upon the flag at a later date. Both of these legends are employed in the stirring present-day "Marines' Hymn," the first verse of which is as follows:

From the halls of Montezuma
To the shores of Tripoli,
We fight our country's battles,
On the land and on the sea;
Admiration of the nation
We have won for our brave deeds,
And we glory in the title of
United States marines.

That this was too valuable a me-

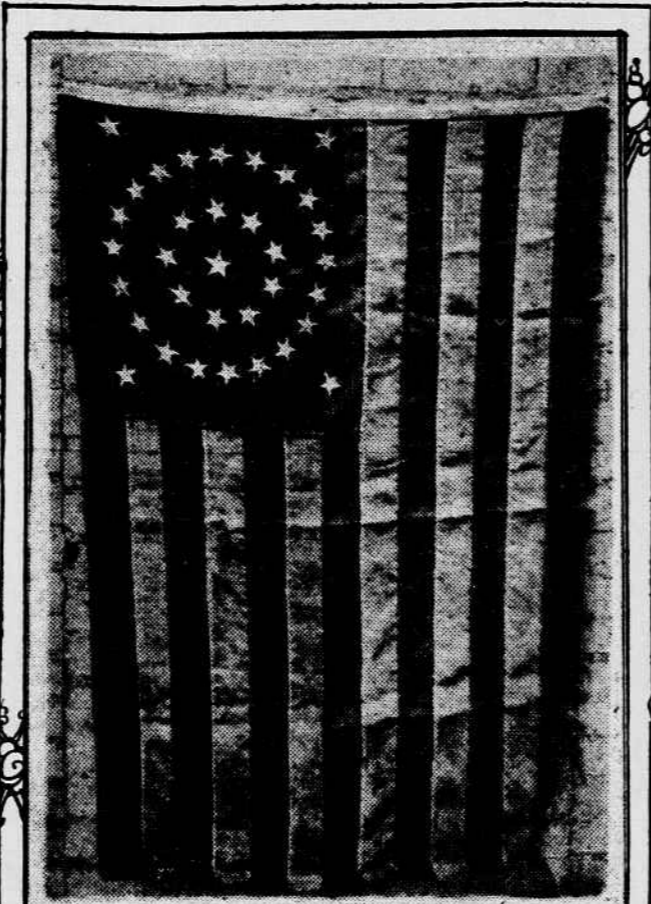
mento to be kept in privacy was the decree of Commandant Barnett of the Marine Corps, and he has had it placed in the bandroom of the marines' barracks.

Few people know that the flag which flew over the headquarters of Gen. Grant in the civil war is now in possession of a private corporation in the city of Washington. The United States national ensign, which was with the commander-in-chief of the Union forces, now reposes among the mementos of the Association of Oldest Inhabitants of the District of Columbia.

After the war this valuable relic passed into the hands of Gen. Grant's aide-de-camp and chief of staff, Gen. Amos Webster, and he prior to his death presented it to the organization which now possesses it. The widow of Gen. Sheridan, who resides in Washington, holds among relics of her husband's brilliant military career a battle flag, the well known swallow-tailed banner which he carried through the decisive battle of Five Forks. The present cavalry division of the United States Army was designated after this flag.

Mrs. John A. Logan inherited a number of her illustrious husband's battle flags, and until recent years preserved them in her home in Washington. Chief among the collection is the large blue silk flag of the Army of the Tennessee, which was the flag of the 15th Army Corps, of which the Army of the Tennessee was composed. The 15th is represented in the center of the flag by a shield-shaped cartridge box, the fifth by an arrow. In the group there is also a large silk artillery flag which went through the civil war with the Army of the Tennessee.

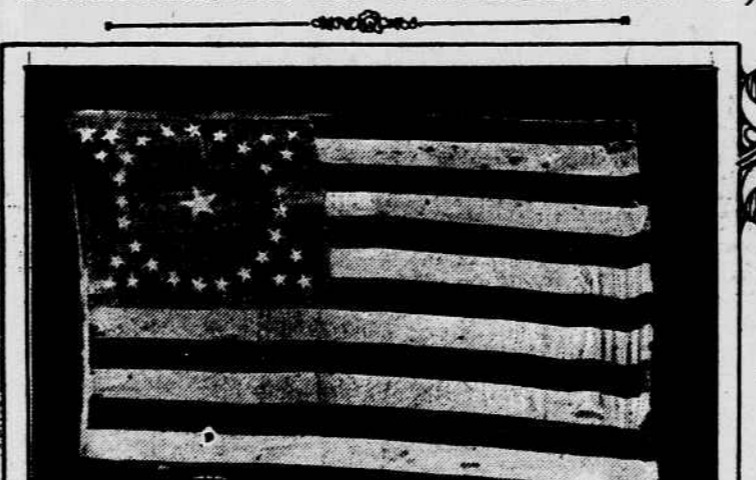
"I think it right," said Mrs. Logan in a recent talk, "that flags which have seen national service should be returned to the government or to the state, rather than be retained in private families. They really belong to the nation, and it would seem as



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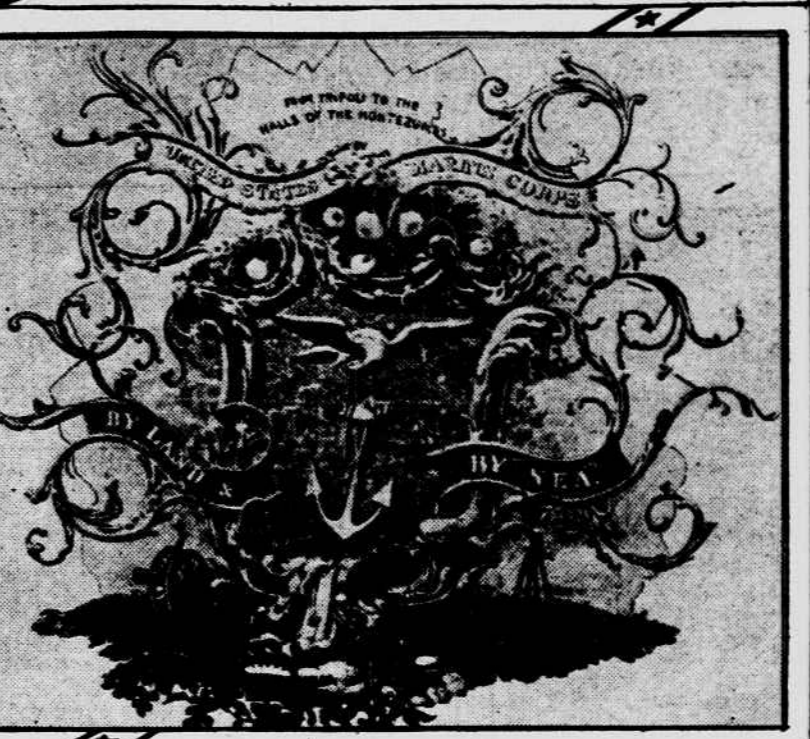
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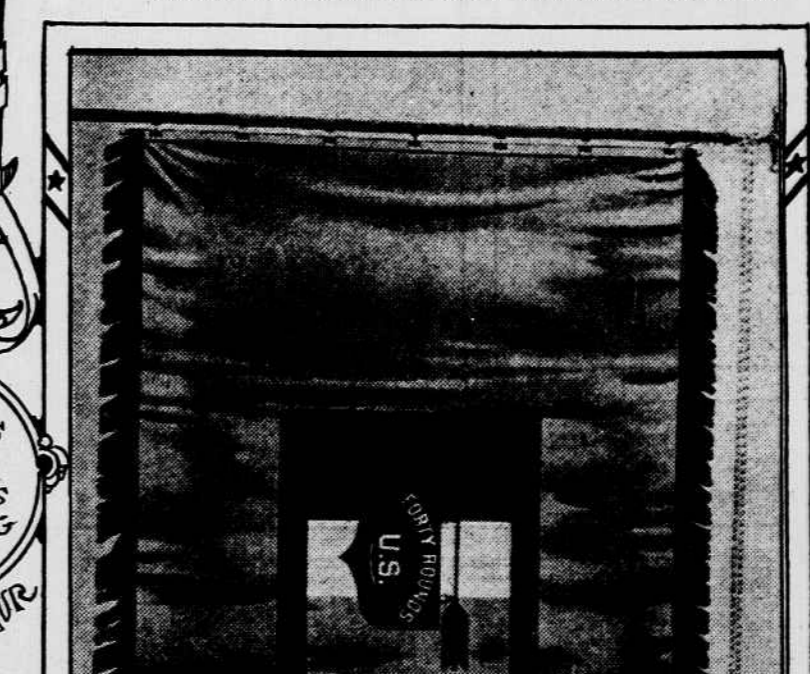
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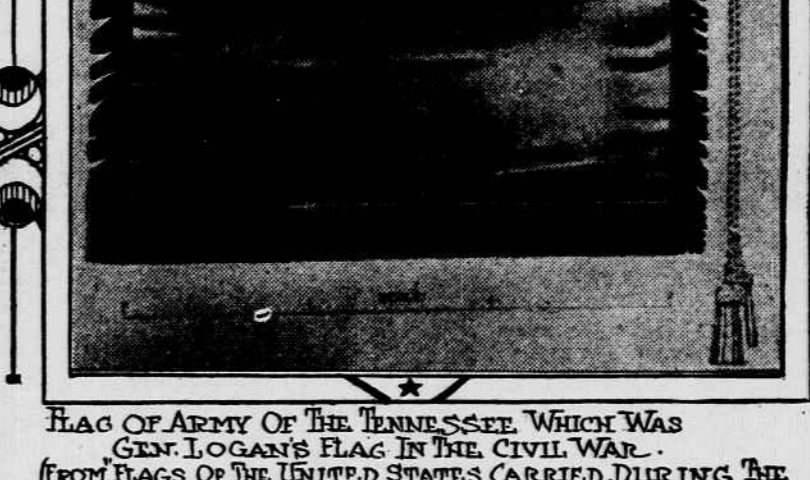
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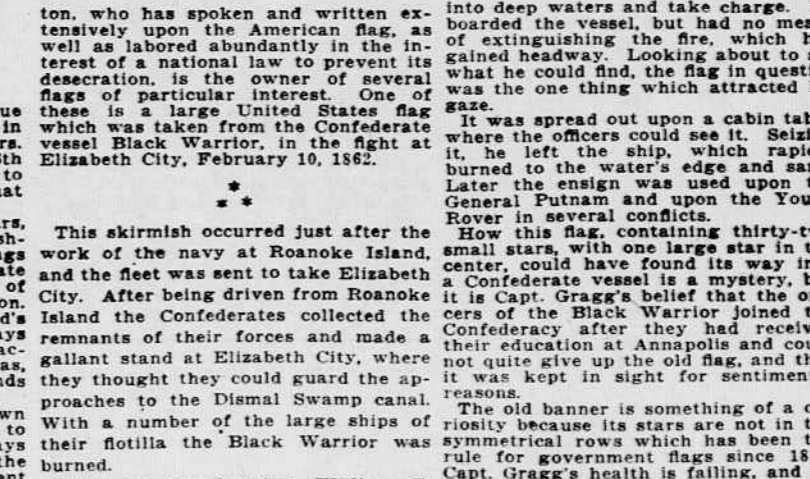
UNITED STATES MARINE CORPS FLAG USED BY GEN. WINFIELD SCOTT IN MEXICO IN 1847



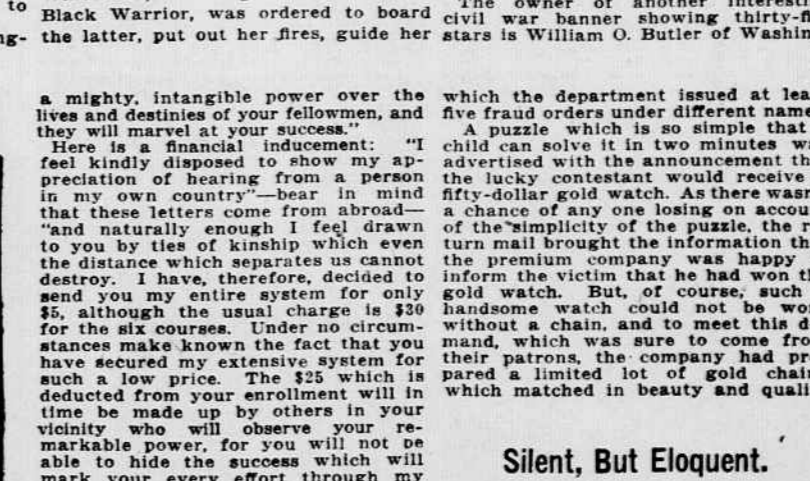
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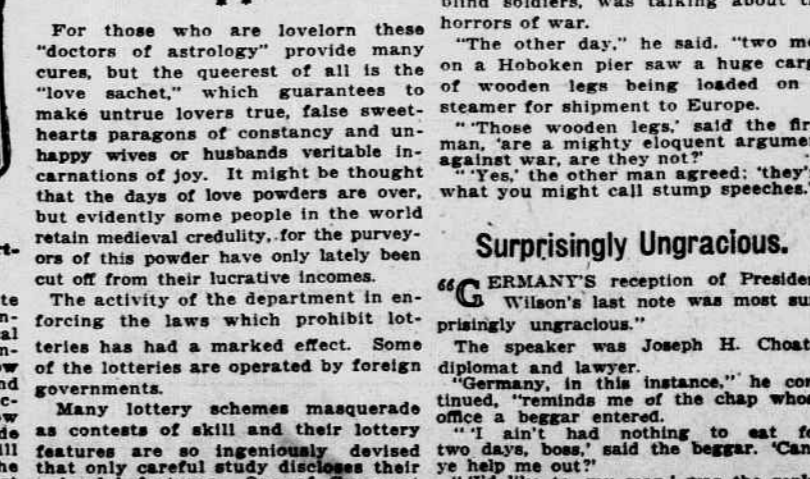
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ton, who inherited it from his father, the late W. S. Butler, M. D., of Philadelphia, founder of the Medical and Surgical Reporter. It was used by him while he was resident physician of the insane department of the Philadelphia Hospital and was saluted by the wounded soldiers who passed in ambulances on their way to Satterlee Hospital in dress uniforms and hung at half mast at the time of the death of Lincoln.

Dr. Butler, with a number of other physicians, offered his services when there was a call for Philadelphia physicians after the battle of Antietam, and he was a member of the Home Guards of Philadelphia.

Mrs. Ball was also instrumental in restoring last year to the state of Indiana two worn and tattered battle flags which had been lost to sight for half a century. She was the owner of the private possession of the family of the officer with whose war service they were connected. The two flags, made by the women of Lafayette, Ind., at the outbreak of the civil war, were presented to the regiments through Lieut. Col. M. B. Taylor, by Col. Oliver P. Morton when the 10th Indiana Infantry started to the front. When the regiment was mustered out of service at Indianapolis in 1864 the regimental flags were returned to the state of Indiana.

A short time afterward, at the request of the regiment, Gov. Morton presented to the state the acting Col. Taylor. After the death of the latter the flags were cared for by his son, Dr. William Taylor, a Spanish-American war veteran. A little over a year ago Dr. Taylor, in evident ill health, requested this lover of the battle flags to accept as gift the war-worn banners of the 10th Indiana Regiment.

Mrs. Ball accepted the two shattered remnants, but later obtained Dr. Taylor's consent to their return to the state whence they came. There last May the handful of veterans who had fought under their folds enthusiastically received them from the hands of Mrs. Ball. They are now in the state capitol of Indiana, where, hanging and torn, they are dearer by far than when they were borne by your brave sons of glory.

The women of today in their efforts after "preparedness" are by no means the pioneers in their efforts to equip themselves for home defense. What the women of the revolution accomplished has become history, and the women of the civil war, north and south, spared themselves in nothing when it came to working for the cause. Before sewing machines were in general use they sewed for days and weeks in making the regimental and company banners for their men and for their country.

One of the interesting flags owned by a private individual is in the possession of Capt. Cynthia Dunn of Blount county, Tenn., now living in Denver, Col. Its history is unique. Cynthia Dunn was the sister of Maj. R. H. Dunn of the 3d Tennessee Regiment, and she, with a number of other loyal women, organized themselves together to make flags for the soldiers in the war. Becoming intensely interested, they undertook to make a district flag, to be used on any special occasion at home. As the young women worked upon the battle flags and upon their home flag their ardor grew, and they determined to organize themselves for home defense, the spirited Cynthia Dunn being made captain of the company.

When these loyal women heard of Sherman's coming to the relief of Burnside at Knoxville, they gathered together and with their flag started out to meet the soldiers. Capt. John T. Gunn, past commander of the regiment of the Kentucky, G. A. R., recently told of his encounter with this company of women.

"It was in December, 1863," he said, "when I was a first lieutenant in the Union army, that as we marched in the direction of Maryville, Tenn., my company was the advance guard of Sherman's army. In the distance, through the trees, we saw a company of soldiers approaching; thinking it to be a scouting party from Longstreet's command, we threw out skirmishers and prepared for battle. As the cavalry came nearer we discerned the Stars and Stripes. When it came into full view we found it to be a company of women.

"I fell to my lot to go forward and salute them. Their commander informed me that they were the Loyal Home Guards, and she added, 'My name is Cynthia Dunn, and I am from Blount county, Tenn.' She drew her company in line by the roadside and as our army marched past every command gave her a salute, and hour after hour their cheering could be heard."

Only this gallant "captain" and one other member of her company, Mrs. John T. Gunn, survived the war. She is the 2d Tennessee Cavalry, survive those days when brother fought against brother.

Many flags of later interest are in the possession of members of the family of commanders of more recent engagements. Mrs. Robley D. Evans owns the flag under which her husband commanded the 10th at the battle of Bull Run. It was placed over his coffin when he was carried to his grave, and is now held as one of the cherished possessions of the widow of "Fighting Robley."

Mrs. Henry W. Lawton has owned the flag which her husband carried aloft when he was killed at the battle of Gettysburg. He was a member of the 1st Maine Cavalry, and he returned to Washington a few months ago she decided that this interesting relic should be placed in the hands of the public good use. It is now in the possession of the United States National Museum, where it fills a large case, taking its place in a group of historic flags which have gone to the making of special events in the history of the United States.

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Where Is He?

MISS ANNIE S. PECK, mountain climber, said at the Colony Club in a discussion of the divorce evil:

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FRAUD CASES THAT FLOOD THE MAILS FROM ABROAD.

AMERICAN mails are being flooded with frauds from abroad. Be-ware, says the Post Office Department, of all seductive circulars from foreign agents which offer to read your horoscope and by doing so put you on the road to health, prosperity and happiness. All they ask is the small consideration of two or three dollars, which, indeed, would be little enough to pay for these precious gifts if they were actually forthcoming. But here is the rub—they are not.

Crafty "crooks" are operating from England, France and Holland, increasing their incomes at the expense of the superstitious and credulous. The government has been investigating these fraud cases for years, but their literature still flows into the country, and despite all efforts of the post office authorities money orders continue to be sent by trusting individuals who want to treat the future holds in store for them.

The literature of these fraudulent astrologers which the department has collected in its pursuit of evidence makes entertaining reading. They are a clever set, well acquainted with human nature, and they make the most delicate aid for overcoming troubles, conquering foes and achieving all the desires of the soul, mind and body.

"It is incomprehensible to me," says Judge Julian Southernland, the assistant solicitor of the Post Office Department,

ment, under whose direction the prosecution of these cases is carried on, "how the public can be duped year after year by these promises, which on their face are so fantastic and impossible. These astrologers, of whom many are operating with headquarters in the United States as well as abroad, are crooks—out-and-out crooks. They know no more about astrology than a kitten. On going to their office to find a few girls typing long letters as fast as they can run a typewriter and the professor or doctor for by such titles are these chaps generally known—sitting back opening mail and pocketing money orders.

To illustrate just how big a pocket they need for their money rolls, the department penalized one man who made a yearly income out of his astrology business amounting to \$44,000. This, remember, is built of single dollar bills contributed by the credulous members of our American republic. When the department finally got him, it was estimated that he had ditched \$100,000 during fifteen years of practice."

A great many of these fake astrological schemers operate from London. When the post office officials issue fraud orders against them, postmasters all over the country are prevented from certifying money orders made out to them. When they realize that they have been detected, they change their names and addresses and start mailing their enticing literature to a new set of people. Sometimes the government issues orders for by such titles are these chaps generally known—sitting back opening mail and pocketing money orders.

The swindler sends preliminary cir-

culars to persons in the United States whose names and addresses are obtained in various ways. He acts forth in flowery language his interest in the person's handwriting, a sample of which he states he has seen. Or he may begin by saying that a mutual friend is anxious to have him learn of the great astrologer's ability to discern the future. The letter goes on to say that the astrologer has made an investigation of matters relating to the life of the addressee, which show that he is approaching a perilous time in his life, and which may be turned to great advantage. The letter is concluded with the words that an extended investigation would assuredly disclose with great precision many particulars that cannot fail to be of interest and benefit. A remittance is requested—and the seed is sown.

Inasmuch as it is impossible to make an investigation or reading of the life of an individual according to rules of astrology without the date and time of the person's birth, the falsity of these pretenses is apparent. Evidence shows that these so-called visions of good luck are awaiting every one who chances to fall within the list of persons addressed by the astrologer. Even the complete readings which follow the receipt of the remittance only differ according to the birth date of the person.

One of the strongest appeals which these fakers send forth is the offer of a talisman or a lucky stone free of charge to those who order a full reading. The inducement runs something like this: "Are you sick, disappointed, unsuccessful, or despondent? Then let me tell you what the future has in

store for you, what are your lucky and unlucky days. Let me present you with a lucky talisman so that your life will be a life of success. Here if you long for true love, an honest companion, you should possess this charm; without it, the luck is barren, and you are unable to resist the evil practices of the enemy."

The stones, according to the astrologers, are found in the most miraculous manner. And, of course, the addressee is led to believe that he will come into possession of a magic talisman. Here is one of the stories which tell how an astrologer first found the charms: "A friend of yours," so the letter ran, "asked me to send you a complete and fuller horoscope, in which by the configuration of the planets you will see that some great force has begun to influence your destiny. I have selected you as one to receive free one of my magic charms against misfortune. It should be a wonderful piece of good news to you."

"A friend of mine, an officer serving with the Indian troops of the British army, was able to perform a great service for a native warlord or ruler, as the Hindoo language calls him, and thereby won eternal gratitude for the act. To show his appreciation the native soldier, who was a Hindoo bag, arranged for my friend to secure a few of the original lucky charms, which were hitherto unobtainable only through a select few of the magi."

"I have made arrangements with the English officer, who is a client of mine and who is in turn deeply grateful to me for a magic talisman, to supply me with the charms. Those who are acquainted with you will wonder how you do the marvelous things made possible through my system; they will flock around you in amazement at the apparently magical influence you exert over them; they will feel that contact with you shows that you possess

a mighty, intangible power over the lives and destinies of your fellowmen, and they will marvel at your success."

Here is a financial inducement: "I feel kindly disposed to show my appreciation of hearing from a person in my own country—bear in mind that these letters come from abroad—and naturally enough I feel drawn to you by ties of kinship which even the distance which separates us cannot destroy. I have, therefore, decided to send you my entire system for only \$5, although the usual charge is \$20 for the six courses. Under no circumstances make known the fact that you have secured my extensive system for such a low price. The \$5 which is deducted from your enrollment will in time be made up by others in your vicinity who will observe your remarkable power, for you will not be able to hide the success which will mark your every effort through my system."

For those who are lovelorn these "doctors of astrology" provide many cures, but the queerest of all is the "love sachet," which guarantees to make untold lovers true, false sweethearts paragons of constancy and unhappy wives or husbands veritable incarnations of joy. It might be thought that the days of love powders are over, but evidently some people in the world retain medieval credulity. For the purveyors of this powder have only lately been cut off from their lucrative incomes.

The activity of the department in enforcing the laws which prohibit lotteries has had a marked effect. Some of the lotteries are operated by foreign governments.

Many lottery schemes masquerade as contests of skill and their lottery features are so ingeniously devised that only careful study discloses their unlawful features. One of the most interesting of these is the case of a Canadian jewelry company against

which the department issued at least five fraud orders under different names.

A puzzle which is so simple that a child can solve it in two minutes was advertised with the announcement that the lucky contestant would receive a fifty-dollar gold watch. As there wasn't a chance of any one losing on account of the simplicity of the puzzle, the return mail brought the information that the premium money was happy to inform the victim that he had won the gold watch. But, of course, such a handsome watch could not be worn without a chain, and to meet this demand, which was sure to come from their patrons, the company had prepared a limited lot of gold chains which matched in beauty and quality

the excellence of the watch. These chains were offered at the ridiculously low price of \$2.50.

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